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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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FITZPATRICK CELLA HARPER & SCINTO 30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA NEW YORK, NY 10112			NGUYEN, NAM V	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2635	

DATE MAILED: 03/17/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/736,341	IZUMI, MICHIIRO	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Nam V Nguyen	2635	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 29 December 2004.
- 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-16 is/are pending in the application.
 - 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-13, 15 and 16 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) 14 is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 - a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

This communication is in response to applicant's response to an Amendment which is filed December 29, 2004.

An amendment to the claims 1 and 15 has been entered and made of record in the application of Izumi for a "communication apparatus having wired communication function and wireless communication function, and control method therefore" filed December 15, 2000.

Claims 1-16 are pending.

Response to Arguments

In view of applicant's amendment to amend the claims 1 and 15 to obviate the §112 rejections, therefore, examiner has withdrawn the rejection under 35 U.S.C §112, second paragraph.

Applicant's amendments to the rejected claims are insufficient to distinguish the claimed invention from the cited prior arts or overcome the rejection of said claims under 35 U.S.C § 103(a) as discussed below. Applicant's amendment and argument with respect to the pending claims 1, 3 and 15-16, filed December 29, 2004, have been fully considered but they are not persuasive for at least the following reasons.

On page 9, first paragraph, Applicant's arguments with respect to the invention in Charbonnier et al. does not teach or suggest that the processor being able to determine the connecting condition of a wired communication line is not persuasive.

Charbonnier et al. disclose that when the system is used as a cordless telephone handset, that is to say when it is used in handset mode, the radio module 2 can communicate with a cordless telephone base. When the system is used as a cordless telephone base, that is to say when it is used in base mode, the radio module 2 can communicate with an associated telephone handset, another cordless telephone handset or even another similar facsimile system (column 2 lines 20 to 27; see Figure 2). In handset mode, the system is a cordless facsimile machine, with an associated telephone instrument 9 linked to the routing unit 3, capable of being linked to a line of a telephone network via the radio module 2, the antenna 8 and a cordless telephone base linked to the line. Via the processor 1 and the routing unit 3, it is possible to link the radio module 2 either to the modem 4 to the associated instrument 9 or by a switch 13 (column 2 line 20 to 35; see Figures 1-2). Clearly, Charbonnier et al. disclose a processor make a determination to switch between a handset mode and a base mode by a switch in a routing unit.

Furthermore, Charbonnier et al. disclose that the routing unit 3 is linked to a line 10, of a telephone network 11, which the routing unit 3, via a switch 14 and the processor 1, can switch either onto the radio module 2, or onto the modem 4, or possibly onto an associated cord-connected instrument 17. When the line 10 is linked to the radio module 2, the system operates as a cordless telephone base for the associated cordless telephone instrument 12; when the line 10 is linked to the modem 4, the system operates as a

conventional facsimile machine. Diagrammatically, the routing unit 3, which is also a line interface, includes the switches 13 and 14, controlled by the processor 1, in order respectively to link the terminal 20 to one of the terminals 19 and 21, and the terminal 18 to one of the terminals 19, 20 and 21. The radio transmitter-receiver module 2 includes two frequency generators (15, 16) for implementing the signalling protocol of the CT0 standard, via the processor 1. For implementing the signalling protocol of the CT2 standard, only one of the two generators is used, transmission and reception being carried out, by virtue of the processor 1, on two different time-division channels. At the functional level, the radio module therefore consists of the transmitter-receiver 2 and of the processor 1. When the mode of use of the system is changed, from the telephone handset mode into base mode or conversely, in standardized CT0 signalling, the outputs of the two frequency generators 15, 16 are switched over and, in CT2 standardized signalling, the settings of the channels of the transmitter in use are switched over (column 2 lines 36 to 66; see Figures 2 and 3). Clearly, the routing unit is switching to a wireless telephone base or to a modem, such as a conventional fax machine, depending on the line 10.

On page 9, last paragraph to page 10, Applicant's arguments with respect to the invention in Beukema et al. does not teach or suggest that determining means and communication means for selecting a wireless communication mode in accordance with the determination by the determining means is not persuasive. The claims in a pending application should be given their broadest reasonable interpretation. In re Pearson, 181 USPQ 641 (CCPA 1974).

Analogous to claims 1 and 3, the cordless base transceiver unit of Beukema et al. is substantially the mirror image of the remote transceiver unit 32 of a cordless data/fax modem. In operation, the user initiates a voice link by picking up the phone or a data link by initiating a modem session on the computer. If a modem session is in progress, the phone is disabled (although, simultaneous voice and data may be possible based on the modem and software choice). When receiving a signal from the remote transceiver unit 32, the antenna 70 directs the signal to a duplexing circuit, such as a duplexer or duplexer 72, which routes the signal through a front-end filter 69, an amplifier 76, a mixer 71, an adaptable pre-detection filter 74, and a demodulator 78, all under the control of a microcontroller 89. If the received signal is encrypted for security reasons, the encryption is stripped prior to sending it to the user. The synthesizer 82 is used to generate the frequency for demodulation. The microprocessor 89 can monitor the signal strength on both antennas via an RSSI monitor and choose the antenna having the strongest signal. For example, a switch 75 may be used to switch back and forth between antennas 70 and 70' (column 6 lines 3 to 67; see Figure 6). Furthermore, Beukema et al. disclose the cordless data/fax modem comprises a remote transceiver unit 32 which is connected via a radio link 31 to a base transceiver unit 34. The remote transceiver unit 32 is connected to a standard data/fax modem 36 which allows a user of a personal computer (PC) 30 to wirelessly connect to a telephone line 38 via a standard modular wall jack 40. Additionally, a cordless telephone handset transceiver 33 may be provided which, like the cordless data/fax modem 32, is connected via a radio link 35 to the base transceiver unit 34. The base transceiver 34 can selectively discriminate between signals received from the cordless telephone handset transceiver 33 and from the cordless modem 32. This

allows the user the convenience and freedom of using both, though not concurrently, a PC modem 32 as well as a cordless phone 33 within the range of the same cordless base unit 34. In the preferred embodiment, when the base unit is communicating with either the handset 33 or the modem 32 the other is disabled (column 4 lines 49 to 67; see Figure 4). Clearly, the base transceiver unit communicates with a cordless phone or a cordless data/fax modem with a remote transceiver unit. The base transceiver unit selectively discriminates between signals received from the cordless telephone handset transceiver and from the cordless modem by a microprocessor.

One of ordinary skilled in the art recognizes using the a cordless base unit switches between a cordless personal computer or a cordless telephone handset unit of Beukema et al. in a routing unit which able to communicate with a dual mode of a cordless facsimile machine and a cordless telephone handset of Charbonnier et al. because Charbonnier et al. suggest it is desired to provide that a radio module of a routing unit able to communicate with a dual mode modem automatically switches between a wireless facsimile system and a cordless telephone handset (column 1 lines 36 to 61; column 2 lines 14 to 64; see Figure 2) and Beukema et al. teach that a cordless base unit communicate with either a cordless personal computer or a cordless telephone handset unit (column 4 lines 49 to 65; see Figure 4) in order to have a great flexibility of other telecommunication equipments to communicate in the same cordless connection system. Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention using the a cordless base unit switches between a cordless personal computer or a cordless telephone handset unit of Beukema et al. in a routing unit which able to communicate with a dual mode of a cordless facsimile machine and a cordless

telephone handset of Charbonnier et al. with the motivation for doing so would have been to provide a wireless base unit communicate with plurality of wireless modules in order to have a great flexibility and very efficient communication system.

Therefore, Charbonnier et al. in view of Beukema et al. disclose a microcontroller is configured to select a wireless communication mode from among the plurality of wireless communication mode of a cordless base. The examiner maintains that the references cited and applied in the last office actions for the rejection of the claims are maintained in this office action.

Information Disclosure Statement

The information disclosure statement filed December 7, 2004 fails to comply with 37 CFR 1.98(a)(1), which requires the following: (1) a list of all patents, publications, applications, or other information submitted for consideration by the Office; (2) U.S. patents and U.S. patent application publications listed in a section separately from citations of other documents; (3) the application number of the application in which the information disclosure statement is being submitted on each page of the list; (4) a column that provides a blank space next to each document to be considered, for the examiner's initials; and (5) a heading that clearly indicates that the list is an information disclosure statement. The information disclosure statement has been placed in the application file, but the information referred to therein has not been considered.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-4, 6, 11, 13 and 15-16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Charbonnier et al. (US# 5,684,608) in view of Beukema et al. (US# 6,128,510).

Referring to claims 1, 3 and 15-16, Charbonnier et al. disclose a method and a communication apparatus (i.e. a facsimile system) (see Figures 1-2) having a wired communication unit (17) (i.e. a cord-connected instrument) and a wireless communication unit (12) having a plurality of wireless communication modes (i.e. base modes and handset mode), said communication apparatus (i.e. a facsimile system) (column 1 lines 22 to 61; see Figure 2) comprising:

Determining means (1) (i.e. by a processor) for determining (i.e. switching 13 to a wireless telephone base or to a modem by a routing unit 3) a connecting condition of a wired communication line (10) (column 2 lines 14 to 44; see Figures 1-2);

Input means (11) (a telephone network) for a user to use in inputting transmission data (i.e. voice or data) (column 2 lines 36 to 44; see Figure 2); and

Communication means (i.e. a facsimile system) for selectively transmitting the transmission data inputted by said input means (11) via one of the wired communication unit (17) and the wireless communication unit (12).

However, Charbonnier et al. did not explicitly disclose a communication means for selecting a wireless communication mode of the plurality of wireless communication modes of the wireless communication unit in accordance with the determination by said determining means.

In the same field of endeavor of radio link communication system, Beukema et al. teach that a communication means (70) (i.e. a transceiver unit of a base unit 34) for selecting a wireless communication mode (i.e. a radio link) of the plurality of wireless communication modes (31 or 35) (i.e. a radio link to a cordless modem remote or a cordless telephone handset transceiver) of the wireless communication unit (34) (i.e. a cordless base unit) in accordance with the determination by said determining means (89) (i.e. a controller) (column 4 lines 49 to 67; column 6 lines 3 to 67; see Figures 4-6) in order to permit a cordless base unit to communicate with either a cordless personal computer or a cordless telephone handset unit easily.

One of ordinary skilled in the art recognizes using the a cordless base unit switches between a cordless personal computer or a cordless telephone handset unit of Beukema et al. in a routing unit which able to communicate with a dual mode of a cordless facsimile machine and a cordless telephone handset of Charbonnier et al. because Charbonnier et al. suggest it is desired to provide that a radio module of a routing unit able to communicate with a dual mode modem automatically switches between a wireless facsimile system and a cordless telephone handset (column 1 lines 36 to 61;

column 2 lines 14 to 64; see Figure 2) and Beukema et al. teach that a cordless base unit communicate with either a cordless personal computer or a cordless telephone handset unit (column 4 lines 49 to 65; see Figure 4) in order to have a great flexibility of other telecommunication equipments to communicate in the same cordless connection system. Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention using the a cordless base unit switches between a cordless personal computer or a cordless telephone handset unit of Beukema et al. in a routing unit which able to communicate with a dual mode of a cordless facsimile machine and a cordless telephone handset of Charbonnier et al. with the motivation for doing so would have been to provide a wireless base unit communicate with plurality of wireless modules in order to have a great flexibility and very efficient communication system.

Referring to claims 2 and 4, Charbonnier et al. in view of Beukema et al. disclose a communication apparatus according to claims 1 and 3, Charbonnier et al. disclose wherein determining means (1) (i.e. a processor) performs the determination based on whether synchronization with one of layer 1 and layer 2 of the wired communication line (10) can be established (column 2 lines 14 to 64; see Figures 1-2).

Referring to claim 6, Charbonnier et al. in view of Beukema et al. disclose a communication apparatus according to claim 3, Beukema et al. disclose wherein said determining means (89) (i.e. a controller) performs the determination when power is supplied to said communication apparatus (34) (i.e. a cordless base unit) (column 10 lines 14 to 36; see Figure 6).

Referring to claim 11, Charbonnier et al. in view of Beukema et al. disclose a communication apparatus according to claim 3, Charbonnier et al. disclose wherein the first mode (i.e. handset mode) is a mode in which communication through the wired communication line is performed through the first wireless communication apparatus (i.e. a facsimile system) (column 2 lines 28 to 35; see Figure 3); and

The second mode (i.e. a base mode) is a mode in which relaying the processing (14) (i.e. a switch) is performed to enable the second wireless communication apparatus (12) (i.e. cordless telephone instrument) to perform communication through the wired communication line (10) (column 2 lines 14 to 27; lines 36 to 58; see Figure 2).

Referring to claim 13, Charbonnier et al. in view of Beukema et al. disclose a communication apparatus according to claim 3, Charbonnier et al. disclose wherein said communication apparatus (i.e. a facsimile system) performs digital wireless communication (12) (i.e. a fax data machine) and digital wired communication (17) (i.e. a cord connection instrument) (column 2 lines 28 to 53; see Figures 1-3).

Claim 12 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Charbonnier et al. (US# 5,684,608) in view of Beukema et al. (US# 6,128,510) as applied to claim 3, and in further view of Hayashi (US# 5,479,485).

Referring to claim 12, Charbonnier et al. in view of Beukema et al. disclose a communication apparatus according to claim 3, however, Charbonnier et al. in view of

Beukema et al. did not explicitly disclose wherein said control means converts, in accordance with the switched mode, a received digital signal into one of a digital signal using another encoding system and an analog signal.

In the same field of endeavor of dual mode communication apparatus, Hayashi teaches that wherein said control means (17) converts, in accordance with the switched mode, a received digital signal (i.e. a rectangular wave signal) into one of a digital signal using another encoding system (i.e. CPU) and an analog signal (column 1 lines 20 to 30).

At the time the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to recognize the need for control means converts a received digital signal into one of a digital signal in a dual mode modem for selecting between wireless and wire-based of Charbonnier et al. in view of Beukema et al. because converting to digital signal result would improve the reliable communication and accurate information that has been shown to be desirable in the dual mode modem of Charbonnier et al. in view of Beukema et al.

Claim 5 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Charbonnier et al. (US# 5,479,485) in view of Beukema et al. (US# 6,128,510) as applied to claim 3 above, and in further view of Dacus et al. (US# 6,223,061).

Referring to claim 5, Charbonnier et al. in view of Beukema et al. disclose a communication apparatus according to claim 3, however, Charbonnier et al. in view of Beukema et al. did not explicitly disclose further comprising: generating means for generating a clock for performing communication through a wireless communication

link, wherein said control means controls, in accordance with the determination by said determining means, to perform one of communication in accordance with a clock extracted from the wired communication line and communication in accordance with the clock generated by said generating means

In the same field of endeavor of radio communication system, Dacus et al. teach that generating means (46) (i.e. XCO) for generating a clock for performing communication through a wireless communication link (38) (column 7 lines 48 to column 8 lines 54; see Figure 2);

Wherein said control means (5) (i.e. frequency control input) controls, in accordance with the determination by said determining means (10) (i.e. detector), to perform one of communication in accordance with a clock extracted from the wired communication line and communication in accordance with the clock generated by said generating means (46) (column 7 lines 48 to column 8 lines 54; see Figures 2-4) in order to obtain the best transmission strategy for transmitting a communication signal.

One of ordinary skilled in the art recognizes the need to add a TXCO to generate a clock that has very high accurate frequency control output in the frequency synthesizing means of Dacus et al. in a data processor with a routing unit connect to a radio module with different frequency generators of Charbonnier et al. in view of Beukema et al. because Charbonnier et al. suggest it is desired to provide that the mode of use of the system is changed the outputs of the two frequency generator are switched over (column 2 lines 59 to 64; see Figure 1) and Dacus et al. teach that a TXCO connect to a phase detector to generate an output signal which drives transmitting antenna (column 8 lines 34 to 54; see Figures 2-4) in order to have a reliable transmitting signal. Therefore, it

would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to add a TXCO to generate a clock that has very high accurate frequency control output in the frequency synthesizing means of Dacus et al. in a data processor with a routing unit connect to a radio module with different frequency generators of Charbonnier et al. in view of Beukema et al. with the motivation for doing so would have been to provide a capacity to set the range of frequencies by the microprocessor in order to have a highly accurate frequency output.

Claims 7 and 8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Charbonnier et al. (US# 5,479,485) in view of Beukema et al. (US# 6,128,510) as applied to claim 3 above, and in view of Allmond et al. (US# 6,072,803).

Referring to claims 7-8, Charbonnier et al. in view of Beukema et al. disclose a communication apparatus according to claim 3, however, Charbonnier et al. in view of Beukema et al. did not explicitly disclose wherein said determining means continuously or periodically performs the determination.

In the same field of endeavor of radio communication system, Allmond et al. teach that determining means (402) continuously or periodically performs the determination (column 15 line 66 to column 16 line 62; see Figures 4 and 6) in order to monitor the corresponding link signals until the corresponding link signal indicates that link pulses are detected.

At the time the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to recognize the need to add that the processor continuously or periodically

perform the determination of Allmond et al. in a modem data processing circuitry of Charbonnier et al. in view of Beukema et al. because continuously or periodically performs the determination would improve the reliable communication and accurate connection of the communication signal that has been shown to be desirable in the facsimile apparatus of Charbonnier et al. in view of Beukema et al.

Claims 9 and 10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Charbonnier et al. (US# 5,479,485) in view of Beukema et al. (US# 6,128,510) as applied to claim 3 above, and in view of Yamashita (US# 5,517,552).

Referring to claims 9 and 10, Charbonnier et al. in view of Beukema et al. disclose a communication apparatus according to claim 3, however, Charbonnier et al. in view of Beukema et al. did not explicitly disclose wherein said control means controls so as to perform display in accordance with the determination by said determination means and wherein said control means so as to display whether to perform one of the communication in the first mode and the communication in the second mode.

In the same field of endeavor of facsimile apparatus with cordless phone system, Yamashita teaches that control means (11) (i.e. operational portion) controls so as to perform display (11a) (i.e. a liquid crystal display) in accordance with the determination by said determination means (6) (i.e. CPU) and to display whether to perform one of the communication in the first mode (i.e. facsimile transmission operation mode) and the communication in the second mode (i.e. operation in response to telephone call by cordless phone) (column 4 lines 12 to 37; column 8 lines 12 to 30; column 8 line 55 to

column 9 line 15; see Figure 2) in order to inform the user the status of the communication until the communication has finished.

At the time the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to recognize the need to add control means to perform display and to display the cordless phone is currently used of Yamashita in a modem data processing circuitry of Charbonnier et al. in view of Beukema et al. because adding the control means to perform display to inform the user of that the communication status would improve a communication network that has been shown to be desirable in a dual mode modem of Charbonnier et al. in view of Beukema et al.

Allowable Subject Matter

Claim 14 is objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

Referring to claim 14, the following is a statement of reasons for the indication of allowable subject matter: the prior art fail to suggest limitations that a communication apparatus further comprising:

A digital/digital code converter for performing digital/digital code conversion of data received from a digital wireless link and for performing digital/digital reverse code conversion of data received from the wired communication line;

An analog/digital converter for performing digital/analog conversion of the data received from the digital wireless link and for performing analog/digital conversion of data output from a data processor for processing communication data; and

A selector switch for switching to interconnect the digital/digital code converter and the wired communication line when said communication apparatus and the wired communication line are connected to each other or to interconnect the digital/digital code converter and the analog/digital converter when said communication apparatus and the wired communication line are not connected to each other.

Any comments considered necessary by applicant must be submitted no later than the payment of the issue fee and, to avoid processing delays, should preferably accompany the issue fee. Such submissions should be clearly labeled "Comments on Statement of Reasons for Allowance."

Conclusion

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the

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shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Nam V Nguyen whose telephone number is 571-272-3061. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Fri, 8:00AM - 5:00PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Michael Horabik can be reached on 571-272-3068. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are 703-872-9314 for regular communications and 703-872-9314 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 703-305-3900.

Nam Nguyen
March 7, 2005

MN



BRIAN ZIMMERMAN
PRIMARY EXAMINER